

Converting Colors

HunterLab(12.8675, -4.4025,
-6.5794)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(12.8675, -4.4025,
-6.5794) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(12.7485, -4.2386,
-6.7846)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002633
RGB	0, 38, 51
RGB Percent	0%, 15%, 20%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8510, 0.8000
CMYK	1.00, 0.25, 0.00, 0.80
HSL	195°, 100%, 10%
HSV	195°, 100%, 20%
XYZ	1.2907, 1.6252, 3.3776
YIQ	28.1200, -26.8210, -4.0130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 22, 51
Decimal	9779
CIELab	13.38, -7.36, -12.18
CIELCh	13, 14.234, 238.846
Yxy	1.6253, 0.2051, 0.2582
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278199859 (0xFF002633)
YUV	28.1200, 11.2798, -24.6612
Hunter-Lab	12.7485, -4.2386, -6.7846

Details

The HunterLab color **12.7485, -4.2386, -6.7846** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **9.9585, 9.6243, 6.3045**, and the grayscale version is **10.7856, -0.5755, 0.5860**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **27.8449, -6.3156, -7.0334**, and **0.6620, 1.7958, -4.7041** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **12.7485, -4.2385, -6.7848**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **13.2015, -4.2157, -6.0053**.

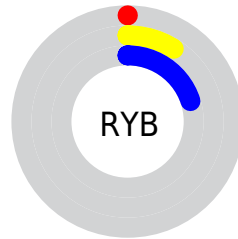
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (15%)

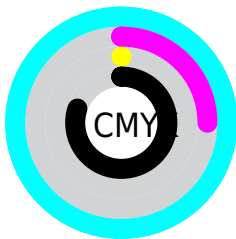
Blue (20%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Blue (20%)

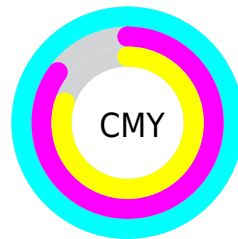


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 12.7485, -4.2386, -6.7846 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the HunterLab color 12.7485, -4.2386, -6.7846 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 12.7485, -4.2386,
-6.7846

■ 12.7485, -4.2386,
-6.7846

■ 104.4069,
-13.0727, -7.0051

■ 6.1202, -5.5698,
-8.2184

■ 27.7770, -6.2073,
-7.3377

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 36.6278, -7.1668,
-7.4896

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 46.2590, -8.1265,
-7.5648

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.6119, -9.0922,
-7.5703

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.6392, -10.0677,
-7.5122

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.3020, -11.0554,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-7.3958

■ 91.5673, -12.0567,
-7.2255

■ 12.7485, -4.2386,
-6.7846

■ 12.7485, -4.2386,
-6.7846

■ 12.7485, -4.2385,
-6.7848

■ 13.2015, -4.2157,
-6.0053

■ 13.6501, -4.2142,
-5.2667

■ 14.1139, -4.1610,
-4.5329

■ 14.6095, -3.9958,
-3.7782

■ 15.1362, -3.7232,
-3.0067

■ 15.6928, -3.3488,
-2.2219

■ 16.2784, -2.8794,
-1.4273

■ 16.8915, -2.3218,
-0.6256

■ 17.5309, -1.6832,
0.1804

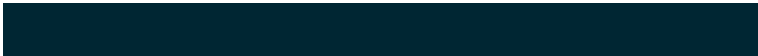
Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



12.7487, -6.4603, -3.1270



12.7485, -4.2386, -6.7846



12.7487, -0.8275, -8.3723

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



12.7487, -4.2385, -6.7844



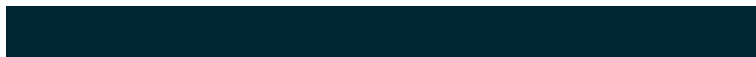
12.7487, 7.4599, 0.5534



12.7487, -4.0118, 5.4752

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



12.7485, -4.2386, -6.7846



9.9585, 9.6243, 6.3045

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



12.7487, -0.5337, 6.0485



12.7485, -4.2386, -6.7846



12.7487, 6.3561, 3.6076

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



12.7487, -4.2385, -6.7844



12.7487, 6.1791, -3.4418



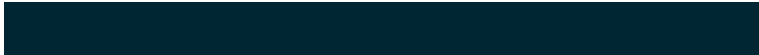
12.7487, 3.3154, 5.3820



12.7487, -6.3406, 3.7864

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



12.7485, -4.2386, -6.7846



12.7487, 1.7612, -7.7716



12.7487, 3.3154, 5.3820



12.7487, -2.9520, 5.8014

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



12.7487, -4.2385, -6.7844



20.8552, -3.8135, -2.0013



15.4794, -12.6178, 7.8909



10.9839, -2.0366, -1.0937



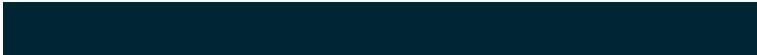
59.5560, -3.1778, 3.2358



12.3795, -0.6605, 0.6726

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



12.7487, -4.2385, -6.7844



16.2083, -5.1567, -9.1271



7.2151, 5.6401, -21.1923



9.7098, -0.8597, 0.1779



21.6345, -6.5803, -12.8364



55.3726, -15.2667, -36.2544

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



9.1859, 17.2531, -5.8736



11.8061, 22.1252, -7.1534



14.5125, 0.0195, 8.9426



9.4522, 0.3150, 0.1140



15.9233, 29.7764, -9.1474



41.5984, 77.4666, -21.3989

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 12.7485, -4.2386, -6.7846 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

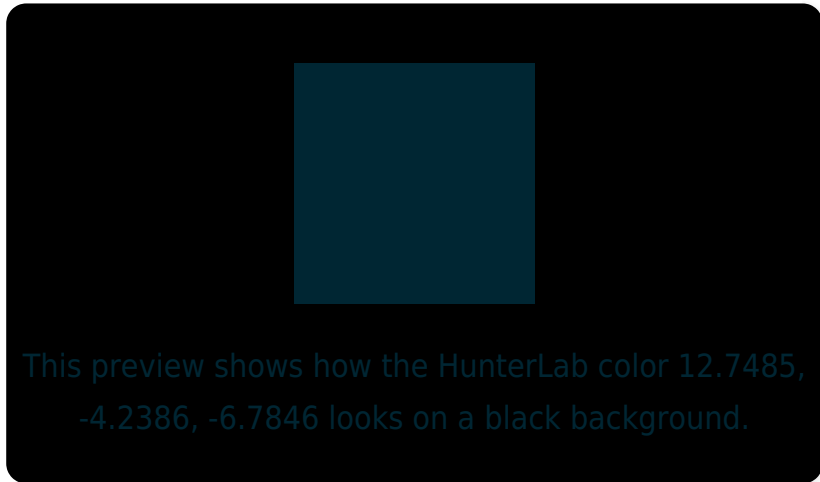
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

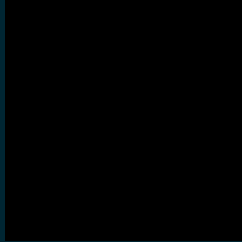
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

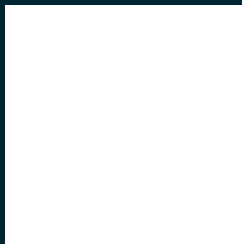
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 12.7485, -4.2386, -6.7846 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.7485, -4.2386, -6.7846.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 12.7485, -4.2386, -6.7846.

-6.7846.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

12.7485, -4.2386, -6.7846

Protanopia

13.0643, 0.3594, -4.6340

Deuteranopia

13.0264, 0.4954, -6.7516



Tritanopia

12.7209, -6.2167, -2.4798

Trichromacy



Original Color

12.7485, -4.2386, -6.7846

Protanomaly

12.7759, -1.7671, -5.6434

Deuteranomaly

12.7995, -1.4782, -7.1880

Tritanomaly

12.8082, -5.7022, -3.6997

Monochromacy



Original Color

12.7485, -4.2386, -6.7846

Achromatopsia

10.7760, -0.5750, 0.5855

Achromatomaly

11.3534, -2.8193, -1.7697

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 12.7485, -4.2386, -6.7846 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(0, 38, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(0, 38, 51)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 38, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 38, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 12.7485, -4.2386, -6.7846 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(0, 38, 51) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 38, 51) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 38, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 38, 51); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 38, 51); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 38, 51) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 12.7485, -4.2386, -6.7846 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 38, 51) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 38,  
51) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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